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# Stories of Early Christian Leaders

In the Days of the Apostles

JUNIOR LESSONS ON THE BOOK OF ACTS

PREPARED BY

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMISSION, Inc.  
DIOCESE OF NEW YORK

WITH LITTLEFIELD MAPS IN COLORS

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PART II

SECOND EDITION—REVISED

PUBLISHED FOR

**The New York Sunday School Commission, Inc.**

BY THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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**CHAPTER D (Supplementary).—THE SACRED MINISTRY (I. Tim. 3: 1-16.) (Insert after Chapter XI.)**

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CHAPTER F (*Supplementary*).—THE FRIENDS OF S. PAUL. (Insert after Chapter XXVI.)

CHAPTER G (*Supplementary*).—S. TIMOTHY (Acts 16:1-3; II. Tim. 1:2-6). (Insert after Chapter F.)

CHAPTER H (*Supplementary*).—S. PAUL'S TRIUMPHANT FAITH (II. Cor. 11:23-33; 12:9, 10). (Insert after Chapter G.)

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**CHAPTER I** (*Supplementary*). — **PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY** (Philemon). (Insert after Chapter H.)

**CHAPTER J** (*Supplementary*). — **THE LAST DAYS OF THE APOSTLE PAUL** (II. Tim. 4: 1-22; 2: 1-15). (Insert after Chapter I.)

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## LIST OF SUGGESTED MEMORITER WORK.

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CHAPTER.	GOLDEN TEXTS.	ALTERNATIVE WORK.
XIV.—	Acts 9: 15, 16.....	Hymn 358.
XV.—	Romans 1: 16.....	The Magnificat.
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XVIII.—	Nahum 1: 7.....	The Cantate Domino.
XIX.—	S. John 4: 24.....	Romans 12: 1-5.
XX.—	Romans 12: 14.....	Hymn 342.
XXI.—	Acts 22: 15.....	Romans 12: 6-13.
XXII.—	Psaln 46: 1.....	The Bonum Est.
XXIII.—	S. Matthew 10: 32.....	Romans 12: 14-21.
XXIV.—	Philemon 1: 1.....	Hymn 341.
XXV.—	Psaln 107: 23, 24.....	The Deus Misereatur.
XXVI.—	Philippians 1: 21.....	Phil. 4: 4-8.
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I.—	S. Matthew 7: 12.....	Hymn 586.
J.—	II. S. Timothy 4: 7.....	The Nunc Dimittis.

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## LIST OF MAPS, CHARTS, ETC.

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### IN APPENDIX.

#### LITTLEFIELD MAPS IN COLORS:

- S. Paul's First Missionary Journey.
- S. Paul's Second Missionary Journey.
- S. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.
- S. Paul's Voyage to Rome.

Palestine in S. Paul's Time.

Outline Map of Palestine for Insertion of Cities, etc.

Plan of the Temple.

Map of Syria and Adjacent Lands.

Map of S. Paul's First Missionary Journey.

Map of S. Paul's Second Missionary Journey.

Map for Tracing S. Paul's First Missionary Journey.

Map for Tracing S. Paul's Second Missionary Journey.

Map of S. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.

Map for Tracing S. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.

Map of S. Paul's Voyage to Rome.

Table of Chronology of S. Paul's Life.

Dates of New Testament Books.

Outline Table of Each of the Four Journeys of S. Paul.

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## SUGGESTED PICTURES.

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(The pictures are represented by Initials of Publisher.)  
(See "Pictures and Handwork.")

XIV.—*Saul the Persecutor*. S. Paul (Raphael) Pm. 343n, Bm. 230, B. 626, P. 343n, Bcar. 53, Bplat. 53, Tba. 172b-173b. *Saul's Conversion* (Gustave Doré). Weed's Life of S. Paul, p. 62. (Raphael) Bm. 691, W. 284, Tba. 289½b. *Damascus*, Weed, p. 65, W. 310.

XV.—*S. Paul's Trials*. Antioch, Cyprus, etc., in Weed. *Lystra*. Weed's Life; Wilde 266; *Derbe, Iconium*, etc., in Weed. *Elymas Struck with Blindness* (Raphael), Bm. 699, W. 461, Tba. 284b-284½b.

XVI.—*An Eventful Journey*. *Sacrifice at Lystra*, Bm. 698, W. 459. *Paul and Barnabas at Lystra*, W. 286, Tba. 288b-288½b, Har. 57.

XVII.—*Planting the Church in Europe*. Philippi in Weed. *Vision of S. Paul* (Poussin), Bm. 688, W. 450. *Conversion of Jailer*, W. 644. *Paul and Silas in Jailer's Home* (Michette), W. 645. (Zampaeri) Bm. 689, W. 451. *Acropolis*, Perry 1612.

XVIII.—*S. Paul at Corinth*. *Corinth*, several views in Weed. W. 456. *S. Paul Preaching at Athens* (Raphael), Bm. 687, W. 285, Tba. 287b, Tba. 287½b, Har. 58. (Detail) W. 460.

XIX.—*S. Paul's Three Years at Ephesus*. *S. Paul at Ephesus* (Doré), Bm. 692, W. 448. *Christ or Diana* (Long), P. 3290, W. 646. *S. Paul Rescued from the Multitude* (Doré), Bm. 693, W. 446. Weed, *Temple of Diana*, page 165; *Image of Diana*, page 167; *S. Paul at Ephesus*, page 171. Weed, *Raising of Eutyches*, page 187; *His Farewell*, page 191. *S. Paul Takes Leave of Ephesus*, W. 648.

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XX.—*S. Paul's Return to Jerusalem.* Jerusalem, P. W. 649. *Prophecy of Agabus*, W. 309. 1924, B. 997, Co. 3101, W. 189. *Attacked at Jerusalem*, Weed, page 195.

XXI.—*Prison of S. Paul*, W. 311.

XXII.—*Paul Before Felix and Drusilla* (Hogarth), W. 650.

XXIII.—*S. Paul's Defense Before Felix*, Weed, page 201. *Before Festus*. S. P. C. K. Stacey, Part II., one picture, W. 651. *Cesarea*, W. 307. *S. Paul's Prison*, W. 311.

XXIV.—*The Journey to Rome*. Weed, page 211.

XXV.—*Shipwreck*. Weed, pages 215, 219, 221 (Doré) Bm. 693, 686, W. 447, P. 584k. *On the Way to Rome*. Perry 1769, 1743, Tba. 3050-3051, W. 315. Weed, pages 223, 225, 227. *Pozzeoli*, W. 304.

XXVI.—*At Rome. S. Paul*. Weed, page 239. *S. Paul's House*, Rome, P. 1769.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

Note with regard to pictures:—Weed's *Life of S. Paul* (Jacobs) is quite replete with good half-tones, illustrative of the Lessons. It sells at 60 cts. net.

There is also a fine series of *Palestinian Views* for the Stereoscope by Underwood & Underwood, at 17 cts. each, with Stereoscope, 90 cts. extra.

Note Books of 144 pages, stiff covers, for mounting pictures, made for the Sunday School Commission, 9 cts. net, postage 5 cts. Pastors for fastening pictures, 15 cts. per 1,000 (Dennison).

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## OTHER AIDS—HANDWORK, ETC.

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The following objects might be constructed by members of the Class or by means of group work, outside of Class Hour (the materials may be sand, clay, soft paper pulp, wood, cardboard, cloth, and even putty, etc.) : Maps (plain outline, and relief), Phylacteries of the Hebrews, Roll of the Law, Priests, Altars, etc., Roman Armor, Roman Prison, Roman Chariot, Synagogue, Roman Houses, etc. Photographs of some of these exist and can be secured. Models of Temple Utensils, etc., are on sale, already made, and may be secured through the Commission ; Clay Statue of Diana (gilded), Drawing of Temple at Ephesus (from a picture), Temple and Temple Service at Jerusalem, Castle at Jerusalem, Sanhedrim, Roman spearmen and Horsemen, Roman Court, Model of Corn Ship in Wood to be used in details of Storm and Shipwreck, Symbol of Castor and Pollux, Maps, Rome Appian Way, Pictures of Forum, Historic Buildings, Amphitheatre, Mamertine Prison, etc.

For making paper pulp, see Maltby's *Map Modeling*, page 106 (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York).

Explicit Directions for Map-making, Modelic Work, Picture Note Books, etc., will be found in Vols. II. and III. *Sunday School Commission Bulletin*. 25 cts. a volume.

The best general handbook on Manual Work is Littlefield's *Handwork in the Sunday School*. (S. S. Commission, \$1.00.)

**NOTE.**—Directions to Teachers, Teachers' Manuals, Suggested Books for Teachers, Manual Work, Pictures, etc., are printed only in the regular Teacher's Handbook for this course. Part I., 25 cents; Part II., 25 cents.

Also special lists of Lantern Slides and Stereopticon Lectures will be found in the Teacher's book in all *new* editions.





**PART II.**  
**IV.—S. PAUL THE MISSIONARY**



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## CHAPTER XIV.

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# Saul the Persecutor Becomes S. Paul the Apostle

Lesson Passage: Acts 9:1-18.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—He is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel; for I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake (Acts 9:15, 16); or,

Hymn 358.

### LESSON NOTES.

There are some men who seem to be born at the right moment. Saul of Tarsus was one of these; for just as Christianity was ready to be spread over the world, and the world was ready for Christianity, S. Paul was ready for his work. So well did he do his work that, next to our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ, it is S. Paul who has done most for the spread of Christianity.

Tarsus, the boyhood home of Saul, was one of the most active and important cities of the Roman Empire. Like New York, its situation was commanding, being on a navigable river and near the Mediterranean Sea; and, like New York, Tarsus attracted merchants and students from all lands. It was a commercial center, and also the home of a great university.

The family of Saul were devout Jews, proud of their race and of their religion. They were proud, too, of their Roman citizenship, which had been bought, or won, by service to the State. That Saul was a Roman citizen was

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a most fortunate thing for him, since, among other advantages, it gave him protection in whatever part of the Empire he might choose to travel. Every Jewish boy was required to learn a trade, and that chosen for Saul, tent-making, proved to be most useful to him in his later life. In addition to this, Saul also studied to be a rabbi, who was minister, teacher, and lawyer all in one. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to Jerusalem for a course of study in the Jewish Scriptures. His teacher was Gamaliel, whom we already know as a level-headed, fair-minded doctor of the law. Saul, on finishing his course, was admitted to the Sanhedrin, the Jewish National Council. In this honorable position we find that his patriotism and his religious zeal early made him prominent and influential. When we first hear of Saul, he was one of the most violent and energetic persecutors of the Church.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. What can you tell of the prosperity and persecutions of the early Christians?
2. Who were the natural leaders of the Christians after their Master had left them?
3. Who was chosen by the Apostles to succeed the traitor Judas?
4. What other Church officers were chosen? For what purpose?
5. Give the names of two prominent deacons.
6. Tell what you can of S. Philip the deacon.
7. Of S. Stephen.

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**II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.**

(Except where a reference is given, the answers to all Questions for Home Study will be found in the Lesson Passage.)

1. What was S. Paul's name when we first hear of him?  
(Lesson Notes.)



S. PAUL. (*Bartolommeo.*)

2. What was the name and situation of his native city?  
(Lesson Notes.)

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3. To what nation did he belong:

(a) By birth? (Lesson Notes.)

(b) By right of citizenship? (Lesson Notes.)

4. What can you say of the size and power of the Roman Empire? (Recall the Lessons on the Life of Christ.)

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- 6. What trade did Saul learn? (Lesson Notes.)**



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7. Why was he sent to Jerusalem? (Lesson Notes.)
8. What was Saul's reason for going to Damascus?  
(Lesson Passage.)
9. What happened to him while he was on the road?
10. How did Saul prove that he was "not disobedient  
unto the Heavenly Vision"?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

11. By whom was Saul helped at Damascus, and how?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

12. In what words was Saul's future life pictured to Ananias?

13. What effect did this experience have upon Saul?

14. What effect has Saul's conversion had upon the world?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

"Of this way"; Kick against the pricks; Saints; Gentiles.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Tarsus; Jerusalem; Damascus.

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## CHAPTER XV.

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# S. Paul Works Among Jews and Gentiles

Lesson Passage: Acts 13: 4-14, 42-52.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek (Romans 1: 16); or,

The Magnificat (Prayer Book, Morning Service).

### LESSON NOTES.

We know very little of what S. Paul did and thought for some time after his conversion, but we can easily understand what a great change must have taken place in his mind. He was now determined to become a humble and loyal disciple of the Master Whose followers he had so cruelly persecuted. He preached openly in the synagogues, but was regarded with suspicion by those who had recently looked upon him as their most cruel enemy. S. Paul realized that only time would test his sincerity, and as he also must have wished to think over what change in his plans his conversion would require, he went off by himself into the lonely desert country of Arabia, to think and to pray. We do not know how long this lonely preparation for his great work lasted, but it was not until several years after the strange event on the road to Damascus that we find him at work with the hitherto despised Christians.

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When we take up his story once more in the Book of the Acts, we find S. Paul in the little community at Antioch in Syria, which had become one of the centers of Christian influence and activity. Antioch was the capital of the Roman province of Syria, and was probably the third largest city in the whole Empire. As it was directly on the great highway which led from the Orient to Rome, it was a natural starting point for the missionary work of the Church.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. What can you tell about the early life of S. Paul?  
By what name was he then known?
2. Why did he leave Tarsus to go to live in Jerusalem?
3. To which sect of the Jews did he belong?
4. What was his feeling towards the Christians? How did he show it?
5. What was the object of his journey to Damascus?
6. Why did he not carry out this plan?
7. For what work was he especially chosen?

#### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.

1. In what city did S. Paul begin his new work? (Lesson Notes.)

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2. Write all you know about this city. (Lesson Notes.)

3. What interesting fact is associated with this city?  
(Acts 11:26.)

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4. Why did S. Paul and S. Barnabas leave Antioch?
5. What island did S. Paul and S. Barnabas visit together? (Lesson Passage.)
6. What did they do upon their arrival?
7. Who went with them? What was his full name?  
Where was his home? (Acts 12:12, 13:13.)
8. At Paphos, who became a Christian? What was his official position? (Lesson Passage.)

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9. What was the main point of S. Paul's sermon in Antioch of Pisidia? (Verses 26-30.)
10. To whom was this sermon especially addressed? (Verse 16.)
11. What other class of people asked that it be repeated for their benefit? (Verse 42.)
12. Who were displeased at the result of S. Paul's preaching? Why? (Lesson Passage.)
13. Because of this, what did S. Paul determine to do?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

14. To what nation did S. Paul preach first at Cyprus?  
At Antioch in Pisidia?
15. Why was S. Paul more successful with the Gentiles  
than with the Jews?
16. Why was the decision of S. Paul and S. Barnabas to  
preach to the Gentiles so important?
17. How has the Church followed their great example?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Deputy; Proselytes; Waxed bold.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Trace S. Paul's journey from Antioch in Syria to Iconium.



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## CHAPTER XVI.

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# An Eventful Journey

Lesson Passage: Acts 14:1-28.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven (S. Matthew 5:10); or,

Hymn 580.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Where did S. Paul go immediately after his conversion?
2. What were probably his reasons for this withdrawal?
3. From what place did S. Paul and S. Barnabas start on their first Missionary Journey?
4. Why was this a good starting point?
5. What name was here first given to the followers of Jesus?
6. In what buildings, of the towns they visited, did the Apostles preach?
7. Who went with S. Paul and S. Barnabas on part of their first missionary journey?

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II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.

1. When S. Paul and S. Barnabas were rejected by their Jewish hearers, to whom did they then turn? (Acts 13 : 46b.)
2. In Iconium, what success did they have at first?
3. Later, what happened to them?
4. In what city did S. Paul work a miracle of healing?
5. Write in your own words the story of this miracle.

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6. What impression did S. Paul's act have upon the people?
  
7. What names did they give to S. Paul and S. Barnabas? (Note: These were names of two of their principal gods.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

8. What honors did the citizens of Lystra wish to pay their visitors?



THE SACRIFICE AT LYSTRA. (*Raphael.*)

9. Why would S. Paul and S. Barnabas not permit this?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

10. How did the feelings and behavior of the people there change towards them?
11. How did they treat S. Paul?
12. Did S. Paul's experience in Lystra frighten or discourage him? Give reason for your answer. (Verses 21, 22.)

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13. On their return to Antioch in Syria, what report was made of this journey?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

14. What can you say of the religion of the people of Lystra?

15. Why do you think that these men returned to the cities where they had been misunderstood and ill-treated?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

16. What incident from the life of Jesus Christ may have inspired S. Paul and S. Barnabas in this treatment of their enemies?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Jupiter; Mercurius; Despitefully.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Trace on the map the portion of the first journey studied in to-day's lesson.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

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# How S. Paul Planted a Church in Europe

Lesson Passage: Acts 16: 6-40.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—He shall call upon me and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honor him (Psalm 91: 15); or,

Ephesians 2: 19-22.

### LESSON NOTES.

S. Peter had given his consent to the baptism of Cornelius and the Church had approved his decision; but the Jewish Christians were not willing that, as a rule, foreigners should become Christians so easily. Many held that all Gentiles who wished to become Christians must first conform to the Jewish laws. Such a rule, would, of course, have hindered S. Paul's work among the Gentiles, because they would hesitate to accept Christianity under these conditions, which even the Jews, trained from childhood in the Law, found difficult to keep. When, therefore, certain teachers came from Judea to Antioch, and taught that, unless the Gentile converts obeyed the Law of Moses they could not be saved, S. Paul and S. Barnabas opposed them, and it was finally decided to go up to Jerusalem to have this and like questions settled.

The Apostles and elders came together to talk the matter over. S. Peter reminded them of his vision on



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Simon's housetop and of the baptism of Cornelius some fifteen years earlier. S. Barnabas and S. Paul told of the wonderful work done among the Gentiles. Finally S. James, the head of the Church at Jerusalem, gave his decision: the Gentiles should not be compelled to follow all the Jewish customs, but for the sake of the large body of Jews found in almost every city, they should follow them in a few instances. The rest agreed to this, and letters were written telling the Gentiles of the decision. Judas and Silas were given the letters and went back to Antioch with S. Barnabas and S. Paul. Silas remained in Antioch after Judas returned to Jerusalem, and when S. Paul went on his next missionary trip Silas was his companion in place of S. Barnabas.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Where was S. Paul born?
2. Of what sect among the Jews was he a strict member?
3. Of what empire was he citizen?
4. To whom did S. Barnabas and S. Paul preach in Iconium?
5. What was the result of their work in that place?
6. During their stay in Lystra, who was cured?
7. What did the people think had happened; and as a result what did they wish to do?
8. In spite of this, how did it come to pass that S. Paul was stoned?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. What did many Jews consider that the Gentiles must do before they could become Christians? (Lesson Notes.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Who opposed this teaching? (Lesson Notes.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How was the question settled? (Lesson Notes.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Who left Antioch with S. Paul on his second missionary journey? (Lesson Notes.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What led S. Paul to go to Macedonia? (Acts 16:9.)

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6. Where is Macedonia? (See map.)
7. In what city of Europe was the Gospel first preached?  
(Lesson Passage.)
8. Who was the first believer in Europe? (Write all you  
know about her.)

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9. By what kind act did S. Paul bring trouble upon Silas and himself?
10. What charges were brought against them?
11. How were they punished?

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12. Write the story of their night in prison.
13. What led to their release from imprisonment?
14. What effect had the events of the night:
  - (a) On the jailer?
  - (b) On the jailer's treatment of his two prisoners?

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(c) On the magistrates?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

15. Why were the magistrates so anxious to get S. Paul and Silas quickly and quietly out of Philippi?
16. Who, besides Silas, was with S. Paul on this journey to Europe? (Verses 1-3, 10.)
17. Mention some other people who have seen this chance to do good and have taken it.
18. What opportunities of this sort do we have to-day?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Seller of purple; Possessed with a spirit of divination; Soothsaying.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Locate Troas; Locate Philippi; Trace S. Paul's journey between Troas and Philippi.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

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# S. Paul's Conflict with Jewish Intolerance at Corinth

LESSON PASSAGE: Acts 18:1-17.

MEMORIZE. Golden Text.—The Lord is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him (Nahum 1:7); or,

Cantate Domino (Prayer Book. Evening Service).

### LESSON NOTES.

When S. Paul and his companions left Philippi they went first to Thessalonica, a city about one hundred miles to the south, where there was a Jewish synagogue. As was his custom, S. Paul preached to the Jews assembled there, and also to the Gentiles, who were deeply influenced by his words. But finally certain unbelieving Jews set all the city in an uproar and compelled him to seek safety in Berea. Here S. Paul labored with success until the Jews of Thessalonica, hearing of his teaching, came and made a disturbance; so that he was hurriedly sent away by sea to Athens.

Athens was one of the largest and most beautiful of the cities of Greece. During his stay there, S. Paul, because he was greatly troubled by seeing the numerous altars erected to the heathen gods, seized every opportunity to call upon the people to worship the true God—the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. He did this in the synagogue and also in the market-place. After a time the great Apostle

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was asked to speak before the Athenians on their large place of meeting, Mars Hill. He took for his text, "To the unknown God," an inscription he had seen on one of their altars. He told them that God is not an idol made of wood or stone, but that He is the Creator of the whole world. He does not dwell only in a temple made by hands, but is near to everyone. He is the Father of all men. Then he told them that because Jesus had risen from the dead that they would rise too. When the people heard him speak of the resurrection, they laughed at him, and went away to their homes. S. Paul's work at Athens bore little fruit; He made but few converts there, and after a short stay in that noble city journeyed to Corinth, the great commercial centre of Greece.

### **I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.**

1. How had the Jews at Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe received S. Paul's preaching?
2. What was the decision of the Apostolic Council regarding the obligation of the Gentile converts to keep the law of Moses?
3. In what city in Europe did S. Paul first preach the Gospel?
4. Who was the first believer in that city?
5. What charge against S. Paul led to his imprisonment?
6. How was the jailer led to hear S. Paul's message?

### **II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.**

1. After being driven from Thessalonica and Berea, to what large heathen city did S. Paul come? (Lesson Notes.)



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2. How was he received by the inhabitants? (Lesson Notes.)



S. PAUL AT ATHENS. (*Raphael.*)

3. What was the result of his work there? (Lesson Notes.)

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4. On leaving this city, where did S. Paul go? (Lesson Notes.)
5. While in Corinth, with whom did he live? (Lesson Passage.)
6. Why was this a convenient arrangement?
7. At first, where in Corinth did S. Paul preach?
8. What was the subject of his preaching, and how was it received? (Verse 5b, 6a.)
9. When the Jews would not listen to S. Paul, what did he do?
10. When he could no longer preach in the Synagogue, where did he preach?

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11. Among others, what well-known Jew accepted his teachings?
12. How did the Jews try to stop S. Paul's preaching?
13. How was their complaint received?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

14. Who joined S. Paul at Corinth?
15. How was S. Paul encouraged to persevere in his work?
16. Why did Gallio refuse to receive the complaint of the Jews, or to interfere when the mob attacked Sosthenes?

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17. How long did S. Paul work in Corinth?
18. What was it which made S. Paul so willing to endure unpopularity and persecution?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Craft; Judgment Seat.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Locate Athens, Corinth, Berea, Thessalonica.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

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# S. Paul Works Three Years in a Great Heathen City

LESSON PASSAGE: Acts 19: 21-41.

MEMORIZE: Golden Text.—God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth (S. John 4: 24); or,

Romans 12: 1-5.

### LESSON NOTES.

When S. Paul left Corinth, he returned to Jerusalem and told of his successful work in Europe. Before long, he started out on another missionary journey. He first revisited the Churches he had started in Galatia. Then travelling slowly westward, he came to Ephesus, the scene of to-day's lesson. Ephesus was the most important city of Asia Minor, both on account of its size and location. Like Corinth, it was a commercial city and centre of an extensive shipping and inland trade. It had a fine harbor where ships from many countries found a safe anchorage, and its fine roads connected it with hundreds of different cities. But Ephesus was still more famous as a sacred city. It was the seat of the worship of the goddess Diana, whose temple was one of the most celebrated of the ancient world. At certain seasons of the year multitudes of pilgrims came from the surrounding countries. Many of the inhabitants of Ephesus earned their living by supplying the needs of the pilgrims. The goldsmiths drove a trade in little silver

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models of the image of the goddess of the temple, which was said to have fallen down from heaven. S. Paul saw in this city a great opportunity to establish the Christian religion among a heathen people. So successful was he that the goldsmiths found their trade slipping away from them. Their attempt to regain it forms part of to-day's story.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. What led to the stoning of S. Paul at Lystra?
2. What caused S. Paul to be persecuted at Philippi?  
Why was it illegal?
3. Who caused the opposition to him at Thessalonica and Berea?
4. How was S. Paul treated at Athens?
5. Who rejected S. Paul's teachings at Corinth?
6. Why would not the Roman deputy, Gallio, receive the complaint of the Jews?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. What city did S. Paul now make his headquarters?  
Why? (Lesson Notes.)

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2. Where did he first preach, for how long, and what was the result? (Acts 19:8, 9.)



S. PAUL AT EPHEBUS. (*Doré.*)

3. In what school did S. Paul teach? (Acts 19:9.)

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4. How widely did his influence reach? (Acts 19: 10.)
5. For what was Ephesus famous? (Lesson Notes.)
6. What was a source of great riches to one of the trades in the city? (Verse 24.)
7. How did S. Paul's preaching affect the profits of this trade?
8. What did the tradesmen do about it?
9. What two charges did Demetrius make against S. Paul?



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10. What was the result of his speech?
11. What did S. Paul himself wish to do?
12. How was he prevented?
13. What two facts added to the confusion and uproar?  
(Verses 32-34.)
14. How long did the noise and confusion last?
15. Who finally quieted the mob?
16. After S. Paul's work in Ephesus was ended, where did he go? (Acts 20: 1.)

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III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

17. Was Demetrius' hatred of S. Paul based on religious or business grounds chiefly?
18. If his business was being interfered with, what legal redress did he have?
19. What danger was the city in, on account of this riot? Why? (Verses 35-37.)
20. Is it true that business and religion cannot be mixed? Explain answer.

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Shrines; Diana; Craftsmen; Theatre.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Locate Ephesus.

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## CHAPTER XX.

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# The Great Apostle to the Gentiles Arrested on His Return to Jerusalem

Lesson Passage. Acts 21:1-36.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Bless them which persecute you; bless and curse not (Romans 12:14); or,

Hymn 342.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. How long did S. Paul work in Ephesus?
2. During the first three months where did he preach, and to whom?
3. Afterwards where did he preach, and who were his hearers?
4. In general, what were the results of his labors?
5. Who stirred up opposition to S. Paul, and why?
6. Describe briefly the riot which resulted.
7. How was the disturbance stopped?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. Why was S. Paul journeying towards Jerusalem? (Romans 15:25.)

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2. What advice did certain disciples in Tyre give the Great Apostle?
3. At the parting, how did they show their great affection for him?
4. When S. Paul arrived at Cesarea, at whose house did he stay?
5. What is meant by "one of the seven"? (Acts 6:3.)
6. From whom, and how, did S. Paul receive a further warning not to go to Jerusalem?
7. What effect did this warning have upon:  
(a) The companions of S. Paul?

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(b) S. Paul himself?

8. How was S. Paul received by the elders of the Jewish Church?
9. How were his words received by them?
10. What did the Elders say to S. Paul about the Jewish believers?
11. What did they advise him to do? Why? (See Note.)

NOTE.—They advised him to show that he kept the law of Moses by presenting himself in the Temple with four men, who were going to take a vow, and by paying the costs for all.

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12. While S. Paul was in the Temple, what did certain foreign Jews do?



S. PAUL RESCUED FROM THE MULTITUDE. (*Doré.*)

13. What were the charges they shouted against S. Paul?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

14. What did the mob do with him?
15. How was S. Paul saved from the fury of the mob?
16. Where was he taken for safety?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

17. Why were the Jews so alarmed at S. Paul's teaching?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

18. What three things, precious to them, did they accuse him of attacking? (Verse 28.)
19. What teachings of His Master were probably in S. Paul's mind during this visit to the ungrateful people at Jerusalem? (S. Matt. 5: 43-48.)

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Prophecy; Girdle; Carriages; Zealous of the law; Polluted the holy place.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Trace on the map S. Paul's journey to Jerusalem, as given in to-day's lesson.



## **S. Paul's Defence on the Castle Stairs and Before the Jewish Council**

Lesson Passage: Acts 22:22-30, 23:1-10.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard (Acts 22:15); or,

Romans 12:6-13.

### **I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.**

1. Of which sect of the Jews had S. Paul been a strict member?
2. How had he shown his hatred of the Christians?
3. What changed his feeling towards them?
4. Tell the story of the rest of his stay in Damascus.
5. On his return to Jerusalem, with the collection, how, at first, was S. Paul received by the elders?
6. Who stirred up opposition to him?
7. Tell briefly the story of the mob and the rescue?
8. Who saved S. Paul's life, and where was the Apostle taken for safety?

### **II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.**

1. When S. Paul was arrested, whom had the captain supposed him to be? (Acts 21:38.)

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2. What account of himself did S. Paul give the captain? (Acts 21:39.)
3. What request did he make? (Acts 21:39b.)
4. In what language did S. Paul speak to the captain? (Acts 21:37.)
5. In what did he address the people? (Acts 21:40.)
6. Of what facts in his early life did S. Paul remind the people? (Acts 22:3, 4, 6-10.)

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7. What especially in his speech angered his hearers?  
(Verse 21.)
8. In order to find out the cause of this uproar, what means did the captain prepare to take?
9. What prevented his carrying out this plan?
10. Before what court was S. Paul brought in the morning for examination?
11. What two opposing parties were present in the council?

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12. What statement did S. Paul make regarding his past life? With what result? (Acts 23: 1-2.)
13. What did he say was the charge for which he was tried? (Verse 6.)
14. How did this statement affect his hearers?
15. How did the trial end?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

16. Why was the captain so anxious to protect S. Paul?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

17. How did S. Paul obtain his Roman citizenship? How had the captain obtained his?

18. Remembering the fact that S. Paul had persecuted the Christians, do you think he spoke the truth when he said, "I have lived before God in all good conscience until this day"? Give reason for answer. See also, James 4:17.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

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# The Plot and the Escape

Lesson Passage: Acts 23: 11-35.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—God is our refuge and strength,  
a very present help in trouble (Psalm 46: 1) ; or,  
The Bonum Est (Prayer Book, Evening Service)..

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Why was S. Paul released from prison and sent hurriedly away from Philippi?
2. Why was he not arrested at Corinth?
3. What caused the uproar at Ephesus?
4. What caused the disturbance on his return to Jerusalem?
5. How was S. Paul saved from the mob?
6. What statement in his defence angered the people?
7. In his examination before the Sanhedrin, what two parties were set against each other?
8. What was the result?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. During the night in prison, how was S. Paul comforted and strengthened?

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2. Describe the plot against S. Paul. (Who were in it?  
How many? What was their plan?)
3. What oath had the forty taken?
4. When did they plan to commit the crime?
5. Who found out the plot? What relation was he to  
S. Paul?
6. What did S. Paul do?
7. After the chief captain had heard the story, what  
command did he give the young man?
8. What did the captain decide to do for the safety of  
the prisoner?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

9. What precautions were taken to insure his safety?  
(a) What escort was provided?

(b) What time did they start on their journey?

10. Why was it necessary to take these precautions?

11. To whom was S. Paul sent, and what was his official position?

12. When was S. Paul to be brought to trial?



*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

13. In the meanwhile, where did he live?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

14. In his letter to Felix, what did Claudius say about :  
    (a) The accusation brought against S. Paul?  
  
    (b) The treatment which he had received from the Jews?  
  
    (c) His treatment of S. Paul?  
  
    (d) The guilt of S. Paul?
15. What was it about S. Paul which so impressed those Roman officials?
16. What is always the effect of a consistent Christian character?

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

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# S. Paul Before King Agrippa

Lesson Passage: Acts 25:22-27, 26:1-26.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven (S. Matthew 10:32); or, Romans 12:14-21.

### LESSON NOTE.

After S. Paul had been five days at Cesarea, his accusers came from Jerusalem to prefer their charges against him. With them came a lawyer named Tertullus. The charges against S. Paul were three: (1) That he had stirred up the Jews against the Roman Government. (2) That he was the leader of the sect of the Nazarenes. (3) That he had profaned the Temple.

S. Paul answered that neither in the temple, nor in the synagogues, nor on the streets, had he disputed with any man, nor gathered a crowd about him, and that they could not prove this charge against him. He acknowledged the truth of the second charge, but claimed that it was no crime. He declared that he, too, worshipped the "God of their fathers"; that he was held prisoner because of his belief in the resurrection of the dead, a belief held by many of the Jews themselves. As the nations subject to Rome were allowed freedom in religious matters, this charge seemed to Felix unimportant. The third charge, if proved, would probably have caused S. Paul's death; for the Romans had learned to respect the Jewish reverence for their

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temple, and death was the penalty for profaning it. S. Paul's answer to this charge was that on returning to Jerusalem, after an absence of several years, he was, as a devout Jew, naturally found in the temple: but not until he had been legally purified. Felix had heard enough to be convinced that S. Paul had not broken any law of the Roman Empire, but instead of setting him free, he pleased the people by promising to hold him in custody till Lysias, the captain, could be consulted in the matter.

After S. Paul's imprisonment had lasted two years, Felix was succeeded by Festus. The Jews at once requested that he would send S. Paul to Jerusalem to be tried. Festus refused to grant their request, but said that they might come up to Cesarea, where he would try the prisoner immediately. This they did, but, as before, were unable to prove their charges. Festus, however, wishing to please the Jews, asked S. Paul (who, being a Roman citizen, could not be compelled), if he would go up to Jerusalem and be tried before him there. S. Paul, knowing that he could not get a fair trial at Jerusalem, refused, and demanded to be sent to Rome for trial. While he was waiting for this, the events of to-day's lesson took place. The hearing before Agrippa was not a regular trial, but only an informal affair, arranged partly to gratify the curiosity of the king, and partly to enable him to help Festus plan the letter which must be sent with S. Paul to Rome.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. How was S. Paul received on his arrival at Jerusalem?
2. How did his enemies, a week later, stir up the people against him?
3. Tell the story of S. Paul's arrest in Jerusalem.

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4. Why did not the chief captain have him scourged?
5. By whom was S. Paul tried the next day?
6. How did the trial end?
7. What plot was made against S. Paul?
8. Tell how his life was saved.

**II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.**

1. Who accused S. Paul before Felix? (Acts 24: 1.)
2. What three charges were made against S. Paul? (Lesson Notes.)
3. What did Felix do about the case? (Acts 24: 22.)
4. How was S. Paul treated as a prisoner? (Acts 24: 23.)

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*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

5. Give two reasons why S. Paul was not set at liberty.  
(Acts 24: 26, 27.)
  
6. How long did Felix keep S. Paul a prisoner? (Acts  
24: 27.)
  
7. Who succeeded Felix as governor of Palestine? (Acts  
24: 27.)
  
8. What request was immediately made of the new gov-  
ernor? (Lesson Notes.)
  
9. How did Festus answer this request? (Lesson Notes  
and Acts 25: 4, 5.)
  
10. How did this trial end? (Acts 25: 7.)

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11. What rights did S. Paul as a Roman citizen then claim? (Lesson Notes.)
12. Finally, before whom did S. Paul have an informal hearing? (Lesson Notes.)
13. For what two purposes was this hearing held? (Lesson Notes and Acts 25:22, 26, 27.)
14. After hearing S. Paul's speech, what was Agrippa's decision? (Acts 26:32.)

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

15. What reasons did S. Paul give for being glad to speak before the king?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

16. What did he say was the reason he was being judged?

17. What impression did his speech make upon :

(a) Festus?

(b) Agrippa?

(c) Other listeners? (Acts 26 : 31.)

18. What influence are we having upon others by our words and actions?

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

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# The Journey to Rome as a Prisoner

Lesson Passage: Acts 27:1-26.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Paul a prisoner of Jesus Christ (Philemon 1:1); or,

Hymn 341.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. In what city was S. Paul taken prisoner?
2. Before what officials was he tried?
3. Of what was he accused?
4. Why did neither Festus nor Felix condemn him?
5. Of what use had his Roman citizenship been to him thus far?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. In appealing to Cæsar, to what city and country did S. Paul have to go to be tried?
2. What desire and what promise were now to be fulfilled? (Acts 19:21. 23:11.)



*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

3. How was the journey from Cesarea to Rome made in those days?
4. What other passengers were on the ship with S. Paul?  
(Acts 27: 1, 2.)
5. Read carefully the account of the passengers in verses 1, 2, and give a reason for believing that the author of the Book of Acts was one of them?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

6. What was their first stop? How was S. Paul treated there?
7. Why did they pass by Cyprus without landing?
8. At what port did they change ships?
9. What sort of progress did they make in the new ship?  
Why?
10. Where did they stop next?
11. Who advised against voyaging further that season?  
Why?

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12. Why was the advice not taken?
13. Where did they finally decide to go for the winter?
14. What sort of weather did they meet in going there?  
(Verses 13, 14.)
15. What did they do to strengthen the ship?
16. How did the sailors lighten the ship?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

17. After the storm had raged for some days, what was the state of mind of many of those on board?  
(Verse 20.)

18. How did S. Paul encourage them?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

19. How did S. Paul, a prisoner, gain the respect and confidence of the centurion and his fellow passengers?

20. What do you think was the secret of S. Paul's courage and calmness?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Fast; Haven; Commodious.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Trace on the map S. Paul's journey to Rome, as far as given in to-day's lesson.

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## CHAPTER XXV.

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# The Shipwreck

Lesson Passage: Acts 27:27-44.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—They that go down to the sea in ships . . . these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep (Psalm 107:23, 24); or,

Deus Misereatur (Prayer Book, Evening Service).

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Mention three times when S. Paul showed courage in the presence of danger.
2. Name three cities visited by him on his missionary journeys.
3. Name three of his friends.
4. Name three of his judges.
5. Name three of his companions on this voyage to Rome.

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. At the end of two weeks of bad weather, how did the sailors begin to get their bearings once more?
2. Why were they frightened at the result?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

3. What last effort did they make to save the ship?
4. What cowardly act was planned by the crew?
5. Who found it out and how did he prevent it?
6. What was S. Paul's very sensible advice to his tired and hungry companions?
7. How did the vessel compare in size with a modern passenger ship? (Verse 37.)

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- S. What kind of a cargo did the ship have and what was necessary to do with it?



S. PAUL SHIPWRECKED. (*Doré.*)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

9. Describe the wreck of the ship.

10. In what two ways did the people get to land?



*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

11. How was S. Paul's life saved by the centurion?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

12. Why do you think that this Roman officer took such an interest in his prisoner?
13. Mention three times on this voyage when S. Paul advised or helped the others.
14. How did S. Paul on this voyage practice what he had often preached?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Sounded; Fathoms; Under colour; Lightened the ship; Adria.

---

## CHAPTER XXVI.

---

# S. Paul a Prisoner at Rome

Lesson Passage: Acts 28:11-31.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain (Philippians 1:21); or, Philippians 4:4-8.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Mention one hard and one pleasant experience of S. Paul's life.
2. What was his life, on the whole, a hard or an easy one?
3. Describe in a few words his journey to Rome.
4. What was his behavior on this voyage?
5. What were evidently the feelings of his companions towards S. Paul?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING, AT HOME.

1. On what island was S. Paul's ship wrecked? (Acts 28:1.)
2. How were the wrecked sailors and passengers treated by the natives? (Acts 28:2, 10.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

3. How long did they stay on the island? (Acts 28 : 11.)
4. In what ship was the voyage continued?
5. What three stops did it make between Melita and Rome?
6. Where did the little company of Roman Christians meet S. Paul?
7. How did the Jews receive him? (Verses 17, 24.)
8. Why did he decide to preach to the Gentiles? (Verse 28.)
9. What special privileges did S. Paul have while a prisoner in Rome?

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10. How did he spend the next two years?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

11. What do we know of the last days of S. Paul and of his death? (See Lesson Notes, Supplementary Lesson J., The Last Days of the Apostle Paul.)

12. To what friends did he write from Rome? (See Notes at end of the Epistles in the Bible.)

13. What had been the chief object of his life? Did he accomplish it?

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14. What do you think of the character of S. Paul?

IV.—WORDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Whose sign was “Castor and Pollux”? Fetched a compass;  
Waxed gross.

V.—PLACES TO BE LOOKED UP ON THE MAP.

Trace S. Paul’s journey from Melita to Rome.

If the Supplementary Chapters be used, they should  
*all* be inserted here in order.

---

## REVIEW CHAPTER

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### Lessons XIV-XXVI

1. Answer the following questions about the early life of S. Paul:
  - (a) Where was he born?
  - (b) Of what great empire was he a citizen?
  - (c) What trade was he taught?
  - (d) To what great Jewish city was he sent for instruction? Who was his teacher?
  - (e) To which sect of the Jews did he belong?
  - (f) What is the first mention of him in the book of Acts?
  - (g) By what name was he known at first?
  - (h) By what name later?
2. Why did Saul leave Jerusalem for Damascus?
3. Why did he leave Damascus for the desert?
4. In what city were the followers of Jesus first called Christians?
5. For whom did the people of Lystra mistake S. Paul and S. Barnabas? Why?
6. How did they wish to honor them? Why did S. Paul prevent it?
7. What caused the multitude to change their feeling towards S. Paul? And how did they show this change?
8. What did many of the Jews wish to require of the Gentiles who became Christians?

### *Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

9. What was the decision of the Council which met to settle the question?
10. What vision led S. Paul to cross from Asia to Europe?
11. Who was the first Christian convert in Europe?
12. Mention some of S. Paul's companions on his first missionary trip to Europe.
13. Which one was his companion in the prison in Philippi? Tell the story of their imprisonment.
14. Tell the story of the visit of the Great Apostle to Athens. What was the result of his work there?
15. With whom did S. Paul live in Corinth? Why was this a convenient arrangement?
16. What treatment did S. Paul receive from the Jews?
17. Why would not the Roman official heed their complaint?
18. Answer the following questions about Ephesus:
  - (a) Locate it.
  - (b) For what was it noted?
  - (c) Why was it a good place for S. Paul to work in?
  - (d) How long did he work there?
  - (e) What effect did his preaching have on the city and on the surrounding places?
  - (f) What caused a riot in the city?
  - (g) How was it stopped?
19. Tell of S. Paul's seizure by the Jews at Jerusalem and his rescue.
20. Tell of his hearing before Agrippa.
21. How long was he imprisoned before going to Rome? Why was he not set free?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

22. Citizenship in what great nation gave him the right to appeal to Cæsar?
23. Mention other times when his citizenship was of service to him.
24. Trace on the map S. Paul's journey to Rome.
25. At which port did he change ships?
26. Tell the story of the shipwreck.
27. What part in these events did S. Paul take?
28. Where in Italy did the Great Apostle first meet his friends?
29. Tell the story of his life in Rome, as a prisoner.
30. What kind of a man do you think S. Paul was? Give reasons for your answers.





## **SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTERS**

These lessons are for use in schools needing more lessons than those included in the regular course. As many of these lessons may be used as is necessary, but when used they should be inserted in their proper places.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER F.

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# The Friends of S. Paul

*(Insert after Chapter XXVI.)*

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—A man that hath friends must show himself friendly (Proverbs 18:24); or, Benedictus (Prayer Book, Evening Prayer).

### LESSON NOTES.

S. Paul was remarkable for his love of men, and for his strong friendships. His four best friends were S. Barnabas, Silas, S. Luke,, and S. Timothy. S. Barnabas was an older man than S. Paul, who travelled with him on his first missionary journey. He had been a property-holder, but sold his land and paid the price into the common fund. To S. Paul he was of great help; by his wisdom, experience, and sympathy he was able to guide and help his more youthful companion. A dispute as to who should be their companion caused these two friends to separate for their second journey. We cannot tell which of them was in the right, or if both were partly in the wrong. Both of them, at all events, suffered for it. S. Paul had to part from the man to whom he probably owed more than to any other human being; and S. Barnabas was separated from the greatest spirit of his age. It is believed that they never met again. This was not due to any hard feeling, for the old love soon returned. S. Paul, in his letters, always refers to his fellow-traveller with great appreciation and affection.

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Silas was a leader among the Christians at Jerusalem, a man of force and spiritual insight. As a fellow-worker with S. Paul he was with him on many trying occasions. He was imprisoned with him at Philippi, and at that time showed by his spirit that he was a fit associate for the Great Apostle.

S. Luke, the beloved physician, was a fellow-laborer with S. Paul on his many journeys and a fellow-sufferer with him during his second imprisonment. The friendship of these two men was close and continuous. There was no break or disagreement; to the end they remained fast friends.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Why was S. Paul sent to Rome for trial?
2. Did he travel by land or water?
3. What accident befell the travellers?
4. How were they saved?
5. Who met S. Paul when he landed in Italy?
6. How long was he a prisoner in Rome?
7. Where was he kept a prisoner?
8. How much liberty was allowed him?

### II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.

(NOTE:—Where a reference is not given, the answer will be found in the Lesson Notes.)

1. When S. Paul returned to Jerusalem after his years of preparation and waiting, who welcomed him?  
(Acts 9:27.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

2. How did most of the Christians feel towards S. Paul at that time, and why? (Acts 9:26.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Answer the following questions about S. Barnabas. (Acts 4:36):
  - (a) Of what country was he a native?
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) Of which of the Hebrew tribes was he a descendant?
  
  
  
  
  
  - (c) Give his two names and the meaning of one of them.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What was some of the wealth he possessed, and to what use did he put it? (Acts 4:37.)

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5. What is known of his character? (Acts 11:24.)
6. How did S. Paul and S. Barnabas come to be fellow-workers? (Acts 11:25, 26.)
7. What caused them to separate? (Acts 15:36-41.)
8. What was the effect of this dispute:
  - (a) On S. Paul?
  - (b) On S. Barnabas?

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9. How did S. Paul afterwards feel about S. Mark?  
(II S. Timothy 4: 11.)
10. Whom did S. Paul choose as his travelling companion  
in place of S. Barnabas? (Acts 15: 40.)
11. What events led to their acquaintance? (Acts 15: 22,  
25-27.)
12. What was the name of another faithful companion of  
S. Paul, and what was his profession? (Colossians  
4: 14.)
13. Of what two books is he supposed to be the author?  
(S. Luke 1: 4; Acts 1: 1.)

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14. How do we know that he was faithful to S. Paul to the very end? (II S. Timothy 4: 11.)

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

15. Was the separation of S. Paul and S. Barnabas permanent? (Did they ever work together again? How did S. Paul show what his feeling was towards his former companion?)



*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

16. Mention some of the places where S. Paul and Silas were fellow-workers. (Recall Acts 16:14-40, 17:1-4, 10, 14, 16. 18:1-5.)

17. As S. Luke does not mention himself by name, in his writings, how do we know that he was with S. Paul on many important occasions? Mention some of these occasions. (Acts 16:10-13. 20:6, 13. 21:1, etc.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

18. Give some of the chief characteristics of—  
(a) S. Barnabas.

(b) Silas.

(c) S. Luke.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER G.

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# S. Timothy, "My Own Son in the Faith"

*(Insert after Chapter F.)*

Lesson Passages: Acts 16: 1-3; II S. Timothy 1: 2-6.

MEMORIZE: Golden Text.—A friend loveth at all times  
(Proverbs 17: 17); or,

Hymn 672.

### LESSON NOTES.

S. Timothy was associated with S. Paul for a longer time than any other friend of whom we have any record. Joining him at an early period of his missionary work, he remained in close touch with him until his martyrdom. As a personal witness he "had fully known" the sufferings of the Apostle. He was sent by his chief on many responsible and important missions. S. Paul's two personal letters addressed to S. Timothy are marked by great tenderness of feeling and warm personal regard.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Which one of S. Paul's friends was his companion on his first journey?
2. How had this friend shown his confidence in S. Paul?
3. What caused them to separate?
4. Who was Silas?
5. What was S. Luke's profession?
6. What books is he supposed to have written?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

7. Mention some of the ways in which he showed his devotion to S. Paul.

**II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.**

1. Who was S. Paul's companion for the longest period of time? (Lesson Notes.)
2. Where was his home? (Acts 16:1.)
3. Of what nationality was his father? (Acts 16:1.)
4. What do we know of his mother? (Acts 16:1; II S. Timothy 1:5.)
5. What do we know of his early training? (II S. Timothy 3:14-15.)

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6. When and as a result of whose teaching did he probably become a Christian? (II S. Timothy 2: 2.)
7. How did S. Paul express his affectionate regard for S. Timothy? (I S. Timothy 1: 2; II S. Timothy 1: 2.)
8. What was S. Paul's feeling for S. Timothy up to the time of his death? How did he show it? (II S. Timothy 4: 9-21.)

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

9. Mention some of the places in which S. Paul and S. Timothy worked together. (Recall previous lessons.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

10. What qualities in S. Paul made him a good friend?
11. What does he say of the devotion of his friends?  
(Romans 16:3-4; Galatians 4:15; II S. Timothy 1:16-17.)
12. Mention some of the ways in which S. Paul's friends helped him.
13. Mention some of the ways we can influence our friends.
14. Why should we be careful in the choice of friends?  
(I Corinthians 15:33, etc.)

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## SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER H.

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# S. Paul's Triumphant Faith

*(Insert after Chapter G.)*

Lesson Passage: II Corinthians 11: 23-33, 12: 9, 10.

MEMORIZE: Golden Text.—In all things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us (Romans 8: 37); or,

Romans 8: 35-39.

### LESSON NOTES.

S. Paul lived a life of hardship. On his many journeys by land and by sea he passed through many perils, and endured severe sufferings. But greater than his sufferings from shipwreck, scourging, and stoning were his sufferings from the insults and misunderstandings of those whom he tried to serve. Their hatred and opposition caused him the deepest pain. But the cheerful spirit in which S. Paul endured his sufferings was remarkable. He rose triumphant above all his trials. This courage in the face of many perils was due in part to his faith, in part to his hope, and in part to his love for his fellow-men. It was the glory of his sufferings that they were borne in order that men might be saved.

### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Tell briefly all you know of S. Timothy.
2. Give the names of some of S. Paul's other companions.
3. In which city was S. Paul's work apparently a failure?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

4. Where was he stoned?
5. In which European city was he imprisoned?
6. Name one city in which he was beaten.
7. When was S. Paul in peril by water?

**II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.**

(NOTE:—Where a reference is not given, the answer will be found in the Lesson Notes.)

1. Mention at least six perils, or dangers, that S. Paul encountered on his journeys. (II Corinthians 11:26.)



*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

2. Mention some of his physical sufferings. (Verse 27.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What cares in addition did he have? (Verse 28.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What does S. Paul call his physical infirmity? (II Corinthians 12: 7.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. How does S. Paul explain his joy in the face of trials? (Romans 8: 18.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

6. What was the source of his strength and courage?  
(Philippians 4:13.)
7. In what spirit did S. Paul meet his sufferings?
8. To what was this spirit due?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

9. What effect did the faith of the Apostle have:
  - (a) Upon his own life?
  - (b) Upon his friends?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

10. What was the hope of the Apostle? On what was it based?

11. What effect did the Apostle's courage have:

(a) Upon his own life?

(b) Upon the people around him?

12. Where has S. Paul written of faith, hope, and love? Which of these is the greatest? What are the fruits of it? (I Cor. 13:1-13.)

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## SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER I.

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# Practical Christianity

*(Insert after Chapter H.)*

Lesson Passage: Philemon.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them (S. Matthew 7: 12) ; or,

Hymn 586.

### LESSON NOTES.

The story of Philemon, so far as we know, is as follows: Philemon lived at Colosse, where he was a fellow-laborer with S. Paul, being at the head of the Christian Church in that city. He had a slave named Onesimus, who, because of some serious mistake or wrong-doing, had run away from his master and had come to Rome. Here he met the Apostle Paul, and being no common slave, he proved an efficient and trustworthy friend. He was of the greatest assistance to S. Paul, who, imprisoned as he was, needed just such a helper. But was it right for him to keep Onesimus away from Philemon, his master? The Apostle thought not; and so he sent a letter to Philemon by Onesimus, asking that the slave be forgiven, and giving Philemon to understand how much he (S. Paul) would like to have Onesimus return to him. The letter throws a light on one side of S. Paul's many-sided character.

## *Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

### **I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.**

1. In what spirit did S. Paul face his trials?
2. What effect did this have on his own life and on those about him?
3. Name four travelling companions of S. Paul.
4. Which was the eldest of them and which was the youngest?
5. Tell all you know of S. Timothy.

### **II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.**

(NOTE:—Unless a reference is given, the answers to these questions will be found in the Lesson Notes.)

1. Who was Philemon?
2. Where did he live?
3. What was the name of his slave?
4. How did this slave happen to be in Rome?
5. What did S. Paul think was the duty of Onesimus, and how did he help him do it?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

6. Did S. Paul *command* or *request* Philemon to do as he wished? Why? (Verses 8, 9.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What account did he give of Onesimus? (Verse 11.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. What would S. Paul have liked to do with the slave, and why did he not do so? (Verses 13, 14.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What generous offer did the Apostle make? (Verses 18, 19.)

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

10. What was the Apostle's greeting to Philemon? (1-3.)
11. How does he lead up to the subject of the letter? (4-9.)
12. Why does he say that perhaps it was well that Onesimus was parted from his master for a little while? (15-16.)
13. How does he refer to the indebtedness of Philemon to himself?
14. How does this story illustrate S. Paul's stern sense of duty?

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## SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER J.

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# The Last Days of the Apostle Paul

*(Insert after Chapter I.)*

Lesson Passages: II Timothy 4: 1-22; 2: 1-15.

**MEMORIZE:** Golden Text.—I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith (II Timothy 4: 7); or,

Nunc Dimittis (Prayer Book, Evening Prayer).

### LESSON NOTES.

It is a disappointment to those who have become interested in the life and work of the Apostle to the Gentiles that the account in the Book of the Acts closes so abruptly. We wish to know what became of S. Paul. Did he carry out his cherished plan of going to Spain? Was he ever again imprisoned? How did he meet his death? The answers to these questions we get partly from his letters (Epistles), and partly from tradition. The following account gives the main facts of his life, after the close of the two years of his first imprisonment:

After his release from prison at Rome, S. Paul is supposed to have revisited Philippi and perhaps other Churches. From his letters, especially those to S. Timothy, we gather that he revisited Corinth, Macedonia, Miletus, Ephesus, and Troas, where he left a cloak, which he much needed afterwards, when in the damp Roman dungeon. In his letter to Titus he speaks of being in Crete. Although



### *Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

he desired to go to Spain, there are few now who believe that this wish was gratified.

Meanwhile the burning of Rome by Nero had occurred, followed by a great persecution of the Christians, on whom the Emperor wished to place the blame for his own deed. No Christian was safe from arrest, and so it came about that two years after his release from imprisonment, S. Paul was again arrested and sent to Rome. This time it was no mild imprisonment, but the severest known to the law: not in his own hired house, but in a Roman dungeon. We know something of the hardships, sufferings, and loneliness of his life at this time, from the last letter he ever wrote, addressed to "Timothy, my beloved son." With the final word of this letter we hear S. Paul's last words.

As to the manner of the Apostle's death, all traditions agree in saying that he was killed by the sword. His Roman citizenship saved him from torture and from crucifixion. We do not know if S. Timothy reached Rome in time to be near him at his death. No word has come down to tell us whether or not any friends were with him at his trials or present at his execution.

#### I.—REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR RAPID ORAL ANSWERS.

1. Who was Philemon?
2. Who was Onesimus?
3. What was the cause of S. Paul's writing the Epistle to Philemon?
4. How long was S. Paul's first imprisonment at Rome?
5. Where did he live?
6. In what two ways did he there continue his work for Christ?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

**II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING AT HOME.**

(NOTE:—Where a reference is not given, the answers to the questions will be found in the Lesson Notes.)

1. Who was with S. Paul at his first trial? (II Timothy 4: 16.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. How was he helped, and with what result? (II Timothy 4: 17.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What were some of the places revisited after his imprisonment?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Who was Emperor of Rome at the time of the second arrest?

*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

5. What event in Rome led to a widespread persecution of the Christians?
6. How did S. Paul's second imprisonment differ from his first?
7. What had become of his friends? (II Timothy 4: 10, 12, 20.)
8. Which one of his former travelling companions was with him? (II Timothy 4: 11.)
9. During S. Paul's imprisonment, how did one of his friends prove his friendship? (II Timothy 1: 16-18.)

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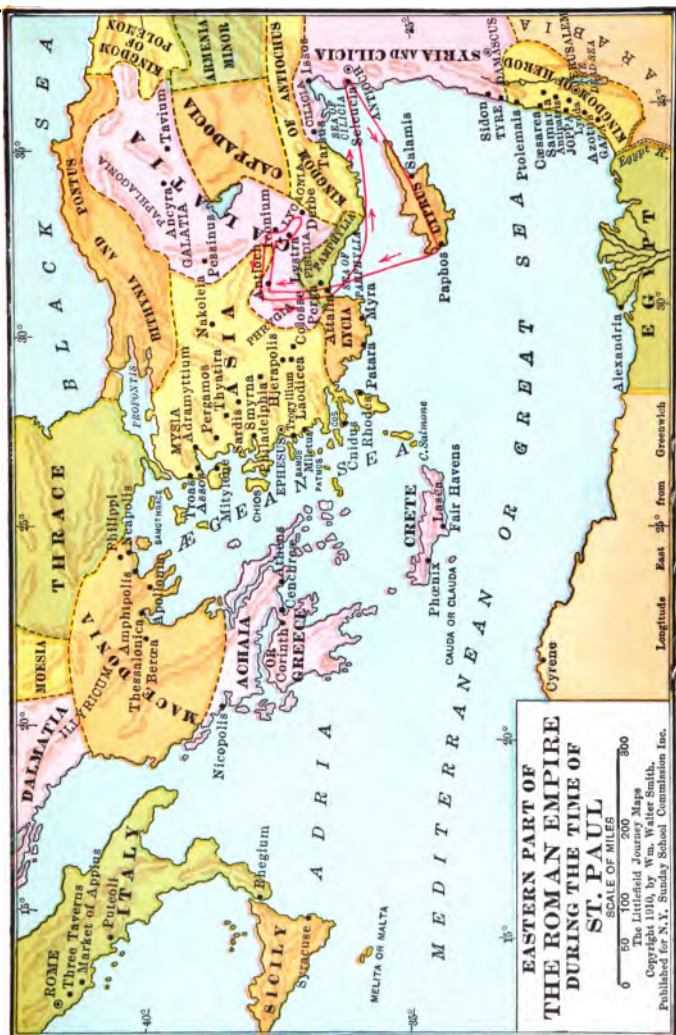
10. What two friends did the Apostle wish to have with him? (II Timothy 4:9, 11.) (Notice to whom this letter was written.)
11. What did S. Paul wish brought to him? (II Timothy 4:13.)
12. How did the second imprisonment end?
13. From what did his Roman citizenship save S. Paul?

III.—ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE DONE IN CLASS.

14. What does the Apostle say about his readiness for death?

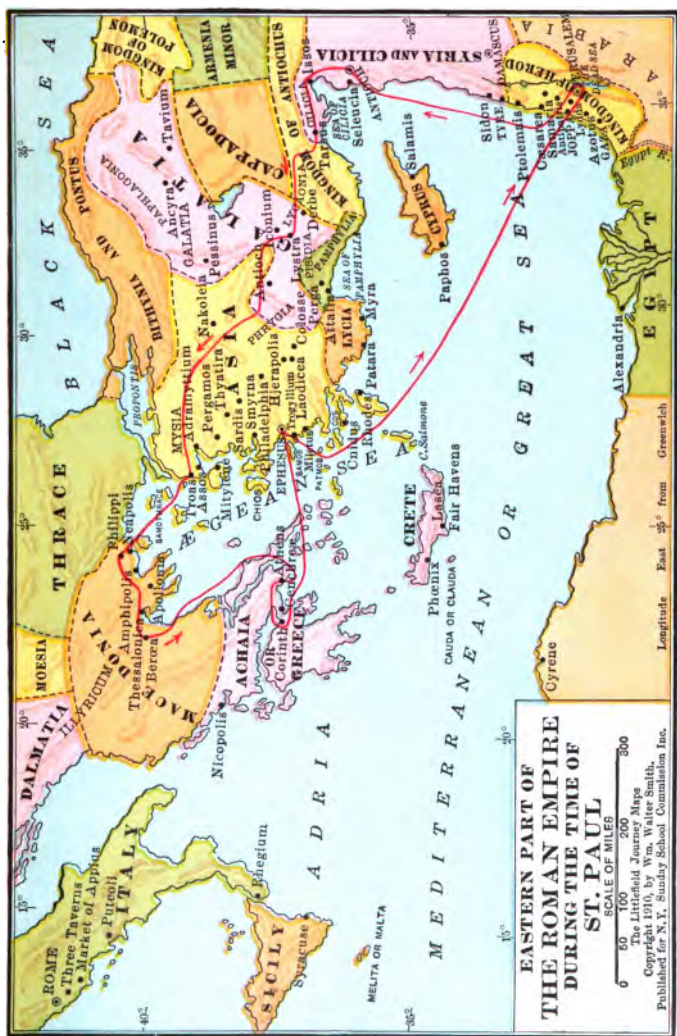
*Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

15. In what words does the Apostle speak of his life work?  
(Golden Text.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
16. What does he say regarding his hope for the future?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
17. Was the life of S. Paul a success? Give reasons for  
your answer.



S. Paul's First Missionary Journey.

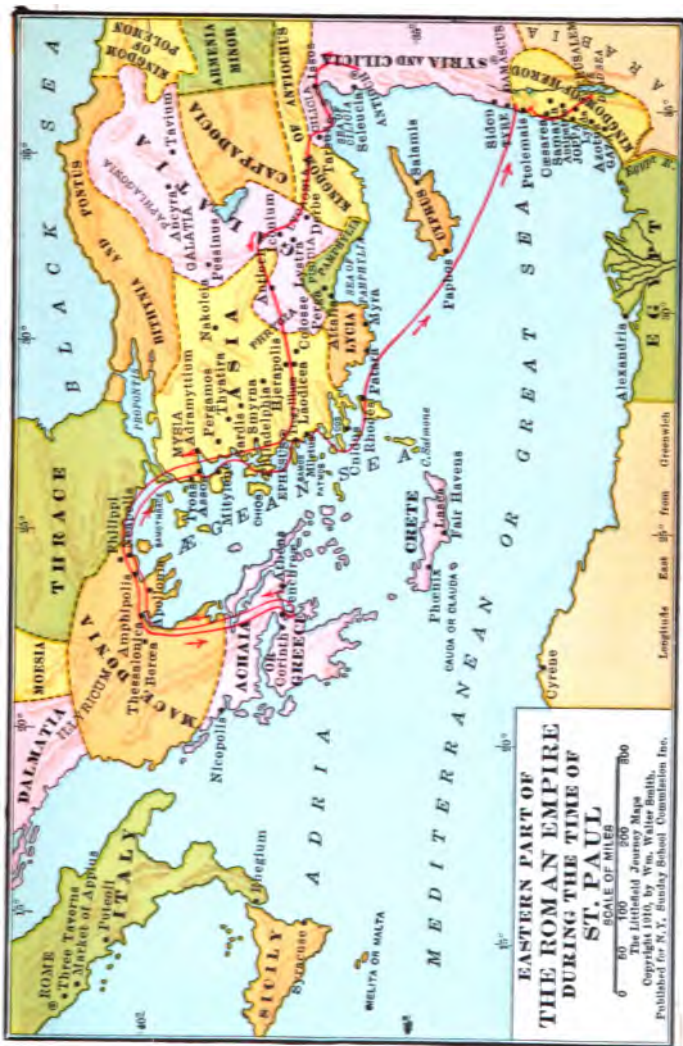




## S. Paul's Second Missionary Journey:







S. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.

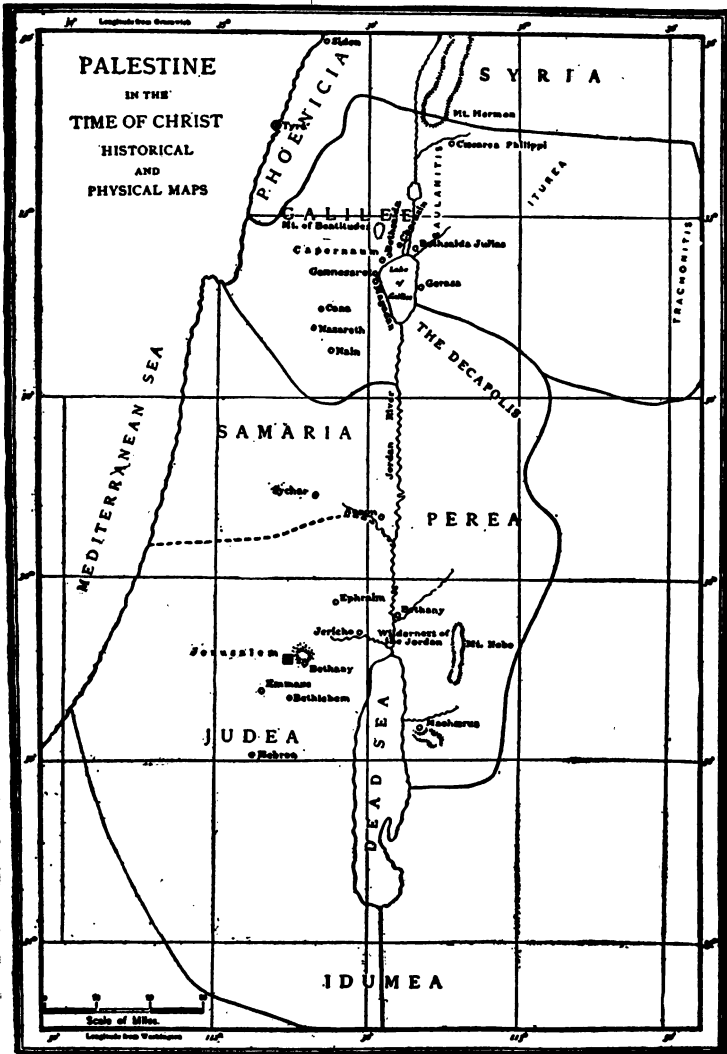




**S. Paul's Voyage to Rome.**

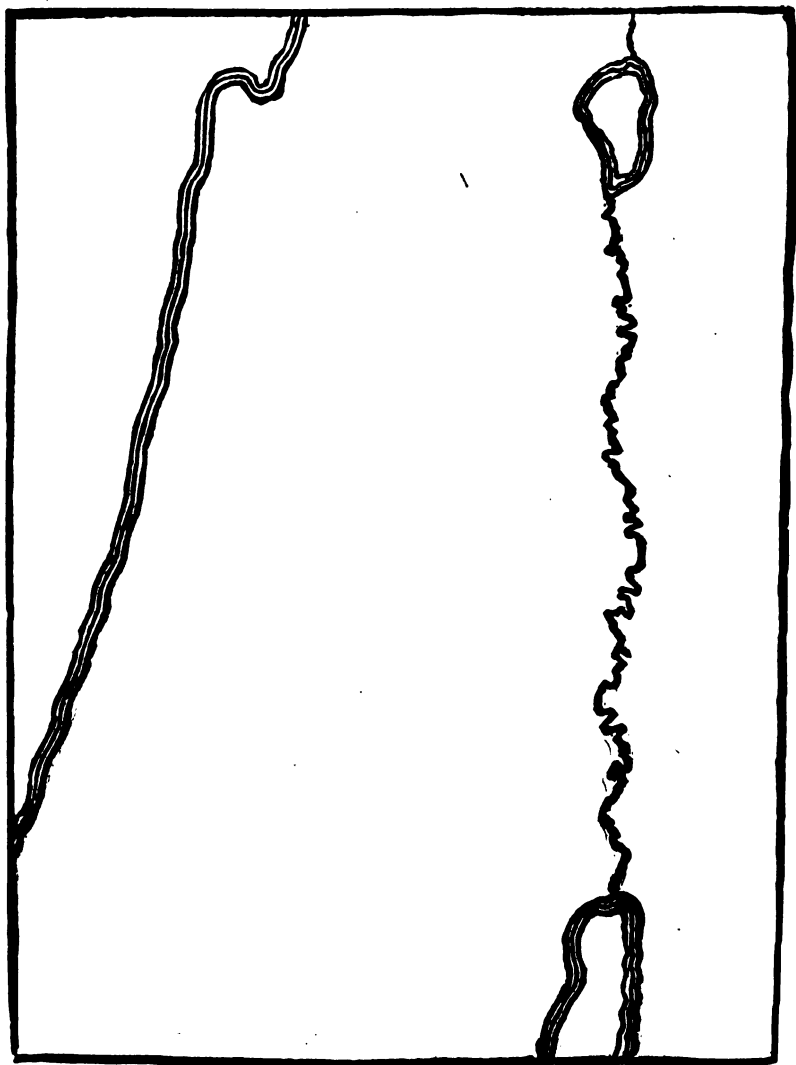


MAP 1.



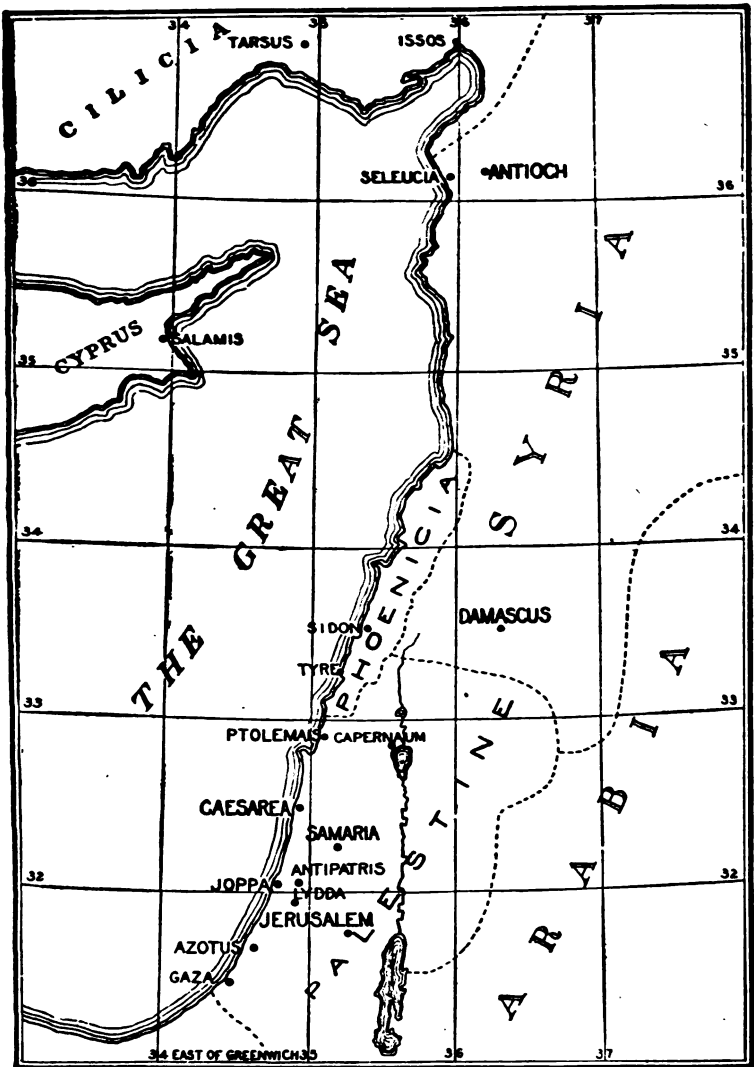
PALESTINE IN S. PAUL'S TIME.  
[By permission, from Hodge's Historical Atlas.]

MAP 2.



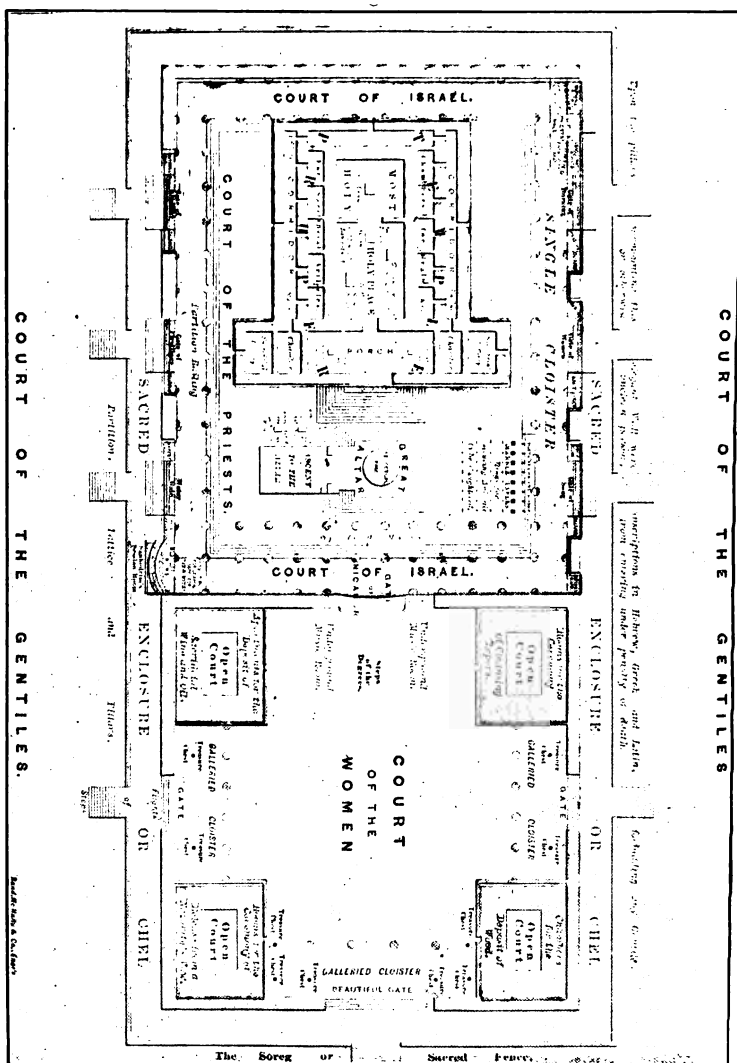
OUTLINE MAP OF PALESTINE.  
[To be used in filling in the Cities and Points of Interest.]

MAP 3.



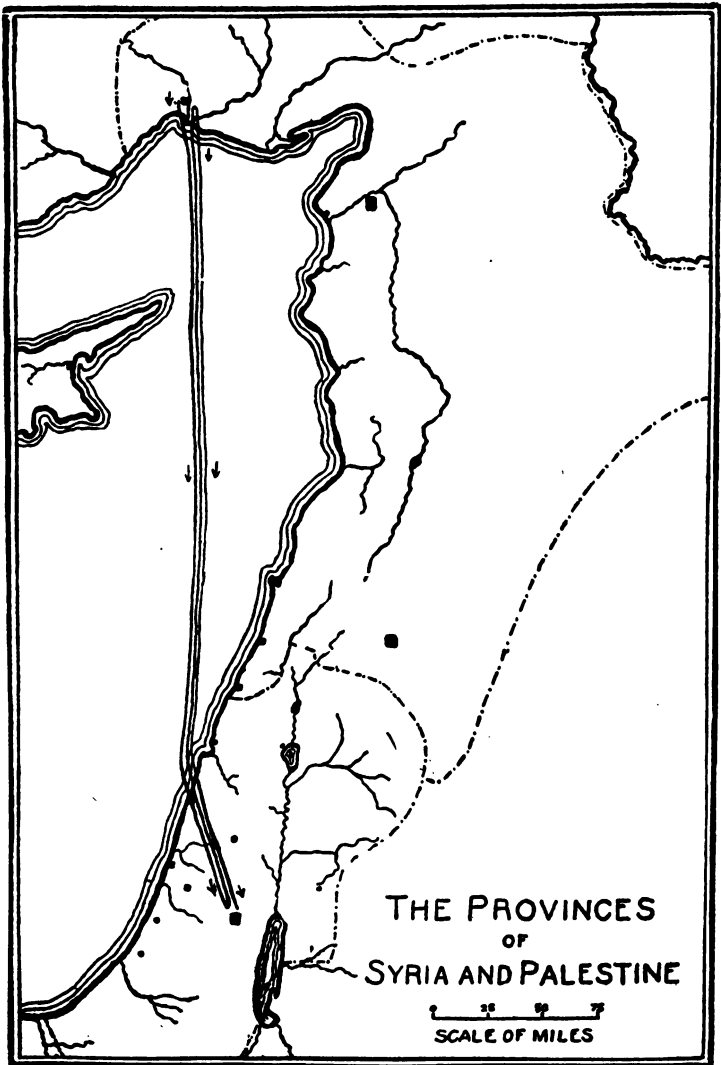
MAP OF SYRIA AND ADJACENT LANDS.  
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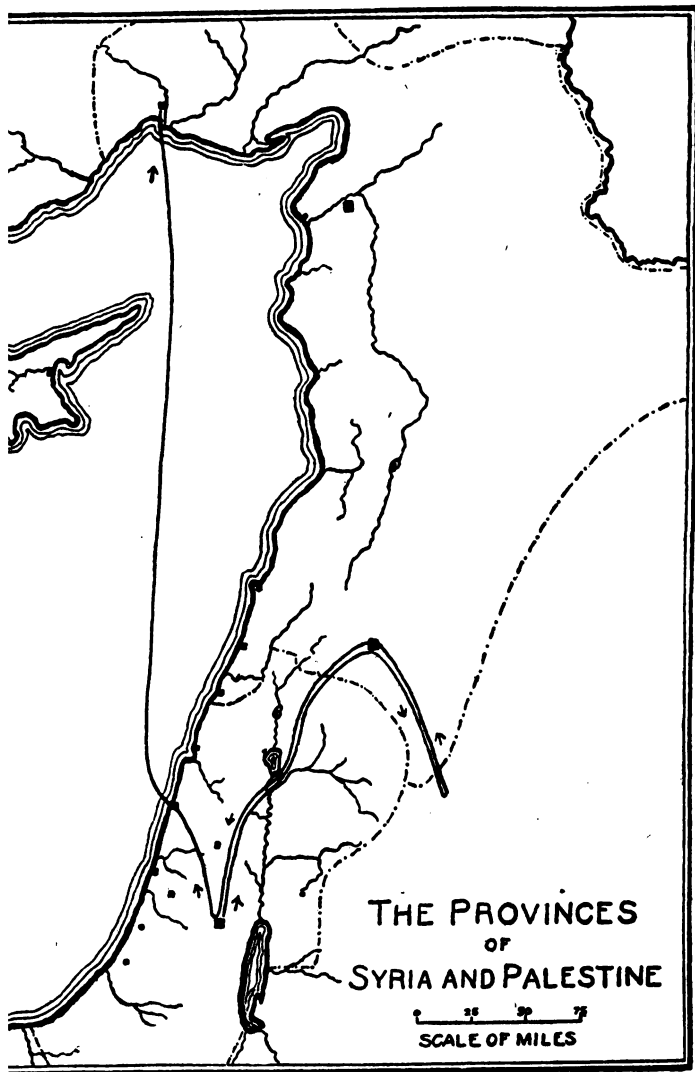
PLAN OF HEROD'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.  
[By permission from Rand, McNally & Co.]

MAP 5.



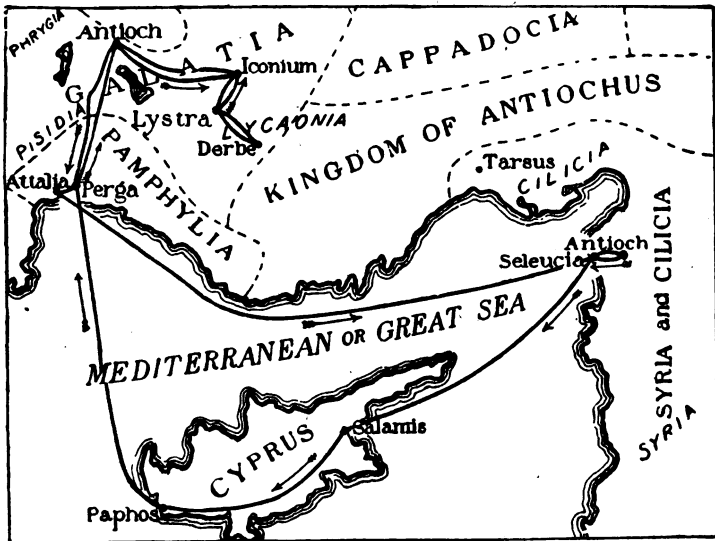
MAP OF SAUL'S EARLY LIFE AND JOURNEYS.  
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MAP 6.



MAP OF SAUL'S CONVERSION.  
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MAP 7.



MAP OF S. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY.  
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MAP 8.



MAP OF S. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY.  
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MAP 9.



MAP FOR TRACING S. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY.  
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MAP 10.



MAP FOR TRACING S. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY.  
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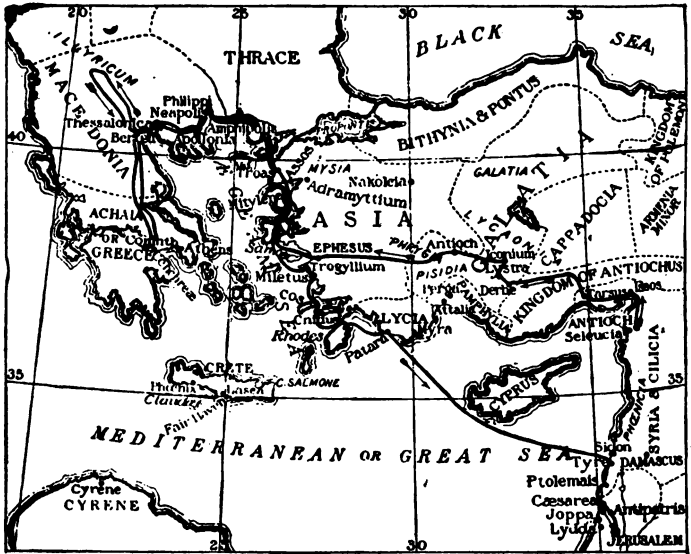
MAP 11.



MAP OF S. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

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MAP 12.



FOR TRACING S. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.  
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MAP 13.



MAP OF S. PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME.  
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## OUTLINE CHRONOLOGY OF S. PAUL'S LIFE.

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### A. D.

- 36.—Saw Martyrdom of S. Stephen.
- 37.—Converted near Damascus.
- 38.—In Desert of Arabia (Gal. 1:17).
- 45.—First Missionary Journey (SS. Paul and Barnabas).
- 46.—Return to Antioch.
- 49.—Second Missionary Journey (SS. Paul and Silas).
- 52.—At Corinth.
- 53.—At Jerusalem.
- 54.—Return to Antioch.
- 54.—Third Missionary Journey (S. Paul).
- 54-57.—At Ephesus.
- 57.—In Macedonia.
- 58.—At Corinth.
- 58.—At Jerusalem (Arrested).
- 59.—Interview with Felix, the Governor.
- 60.—Interview with Festus and Agrippa.
- 60.—Appeal to Caesar.
- 60.—Sails for Rome.
- 61.—Reaches Rome. Lives in own Hired House.
- 63.—Heard and released.
- 63.—Goes to Asia.
- 64.—In Crete and Ephesus with S. Titus.
- 64.—At Corinth and Nicopolis.
- 65.—In Dalmatia and Macedonia.
- 65.—Arrested. Sent to Rome.
- 66.—First Trial before the Emperor.



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## OUTLINE OF S. PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS.

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### **S. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 13, 14.)** With S. Barnabas and S. Mark.

**ANTIOCH** in Syria, 45 A. D. By land to its seaport,  
**SELEUCIA**, whence they sail to

**CYPRUS**, the birthplace of S. Barnabas, landing at  
**SALAMIS**, the eastern port of Cyprus. Preached there, and traversed the island (100 miles) to

**PAPHOS**, its western city and capital. Here Elymas was struck blind and Sergius Paulus converted. They then crossed to Asia Minor to

**PERGA**. Here John Mark left them, and returned home. After enduring the trials mentioned in II. Cor. 11:26-27, they went to

**ANTIOCH** in Pisidia. Preached in synagogue to Jews and Gentiles. Persecuted and cast out, they went to

**ICONIUM**, Capital of Lycaonia. Stayed "a long time" making converts. Being stoned, they fled to

**LYSTRA**. Healed a cripple, and were treated as gods Mercury and Jupiter. Jews from Iconium came and declared them impostors. Fled to

**DERBE**. Rested a short time, and returned by same route, to  
**LYSTRA**,

**ICONIUM**,

**ANTIOCH**,

**PERGA**, sailing again to

**ANTIOCH** in Syria, reporting their work, and remaining there probably six or seven years.

### **S. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 15 to 18.)** With Silas.

**ANTIOCH** IN SYRIA, going by land to

**SYRIA AND CILICIA**, "confirming the Churches," and delivering the Decree of the Council of Jerusalem. Thence to

**DERBE AND LYSTRA**. S. Timothy was met there, and taken with them to

**PHRYGIA AND GALATIA**. S. Paul taken sick (Gal. 4:3) and forbidden by the Spirit to enter the Province of Asia, went to  
**MYRIA**, and was divinely guided to

**TROAS**, where he met S. Luke, had the vision inviting him to Greece, sail to

## *Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

**NEAPOLIS**, thence by land to

**PHILIPPI**, a Roman Colony in Macedonia. Here Lydia was converted and a sorceress recovered. Apostles were imprisoned. Released by a miracle, converting the Jailer and baptizing him. S. Paul left S. Luke and S. Timothy there and went to

**THESSALONICA**. Stayed there three weeks. Persecuted, he went to **BEROEA**, followed by persecutors from former cities, until he left for **ATHENS**, leaving Silas to follow him there later. No success there. Went to

**CORINTH**. Preached there a year-and-a-half. Joined here by Silas and Timothy. Converted Aquila and Priscilla, and after some more persecution, he sailed with them from the seaport

**CENCHREAE** to

**EPHESUS**. Left Aquila and Priscilla there and went himself to

**CARSARAE**, thence by land to

**JERUSALEM** to keep the Feast of Pentecost (Acts 18:21), returning to

**ANTIOCH** in Syria, where he dwelt less than a year.

### **S. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts 18:23 to 21:33.)**

With S. Timothy.

**ANTIOCH** (Syria) through

**GALATIA** and **PHRYIA** to

**EPHESUS**, where Apollos had baptized converts with Baptism of Repentance ("John's Baptism"); baptizes them, confirms, and remains three years there, preaching. Taught in the School of Tyrannus. Overcome by opposition of Demetrius, the Craftsman of Silver Shrines for Diana, and after writing I. Corinthians and Galatians, went to

**MACEDONIA**, encouraging converts. Thence to

**GREECE**, staying there three months. Opposed by enemies, he went secretly to

**PHILIPPI**. There joined by S. Luke, in five days they set sail to **TROAS**, where they stayed seven days. After restoring Eutyches to health, S. Paul traveled by land to

**ASSOS**, to meet his companions, with whom he set sail for

**MYTILENE**, and in two days put in at

**TROGYLLIUM**, opposite the Island of Samos. The following day they reached

**MILETUS**. Remained two days, and S. Paul met the Elders (Presbyters) of Ephesus to bid them farewell. Thence sailed, past Coos and Rhodes, to

**PATARA**, where they changed vessels to secure through passage to Syria via

## *Stories of Early Christian Leaders.*

**TYRE**, at which Port the vessel remained seven days. S. Paul was warned not to go to Jerusalem; but persisted. They then reached

**PTOLEMAIS** (Acce), remaining one day. Thence to **CÆSARÆA**, staying some days with S. Phillip the Deacon. Met Agabus, who foretold of S. Paul's Arrest to follow. F. Paul's party, with Mnason (of Cyprus), then went by land to

**JERUSALEM**, where they met the full Assembly of the Church (the Apostles and Elders), who advised S. Paul to conform to Jewish Rites by a public purification with four men, who had taken a vow. While performing this rite, he was seized by the mob, rescued by the Roman Chief Captain, put in prison, and later sent to the Governor Felix, at

**CÆSARÆA.**

### **S. PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME. (Acts 21:23 on.)**

With Aristarchus and Certain Prisoners, under Julius, the Centurion.

**CÆSARÆA**, sailing to

**SIDON**, where he visited his friends. Thence to the leeward of **CYPRUS** to

**MYRA**, where they changed vessels to an Alexandrian Corn Ship going to Italy, in "many days" reaching

**CNIDUS**, where they were caught by wind and current and driven to

**CRETE**, in the south. They got under the shelter of the coast, and reached

**FAIR HAVENS**. The harbor being poor, they tried to reach

**PHENICE**, but were caught by the Euroclydon Wind and took shelter under the Island of

**CLAUDA**, where they prepared the ship for the storm. They then drifted for fourteen days, finally running the ship aground in the creekos

**MELITÆ**, where they landed by swimming to shore on broken wood from the ship. Here S. Paul cast off the viper, fastening on him. Here also he healed the father of Publius. After three months, they sailed to

**SYRACUSE** (Sicily), where they stayed three days, and then came to **RHEGIUM** (Italy), and after one day reached

**PUTOLI** (Pozzuoli), in the Bay of Naples. Rested seven days, and went by land, via Appian Way, to

**APPII FORUM**, where brethren from Rome came out to meet them. Together they proceeded to

**ROME**, where S. Paul remained two full years in "his own hired house."

**APPROXIMATE TABLE OF DATES, AUTHORS, AND PLACE OF WRITING OF THE  
BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.**

BOOK.	AUTHOR.	DATE.	PLACE.	TO WHOM SENT.
S. Matthew.....	S. Matthew	70-90	Palestine	For the Jews.
S. Mark.....	S. Mark for S. Peter	60	Rome	For the Romans.
S. Luke.....	S. Luke for S. Paul	90-100	Rome	For the Greeks.
S. John.....	S. John	100	Ephesus	For all Christians.
The Acts.....	S. Luke	79?	Rome	General History.
Romans.....	S. Paul	58	Corinth	Romans.
I Corinthians.....	S. Paul	57	Ephesus	Ch. in Corinth.
II Corinthians.....	S. Paul	57	Macedonia	Ch. in Corinth.
Galatians.....	S. Paul	54-57	Ephesus	Ch. in Galatia.
Ephesians.....	S. Paul	63	Rome	Ch. in Ephesus.
Philippians.....	S. Paul	62	Rome	Ch. in Philippi.
Colossians.....	S. Paul	62	Rome	Ch. in Colosse.
II Thessalonians.....	S. Paul	52	Corinth	Ch. in Thessalonica.
II Thessalonians.....	S. Paul	53	Corinth	Ch. in Thessalonica.
I Timothy.....	S. Paul	64	Macedonia	S. Timothy.
II Timothy.....	S. Paul	66	Rome	S. Timothy.
Titus.....	S. Paul	64	Ephesus	Titus.
Philemon.....	S. Paul	63?	Rome	Philemon.
Hebrews.....	Unknown	65	Rome	Palestine Jews.
James.....	S. James	52-63?	Jerusalem	General Church.
I Peter.....	S. Peter	63	Rome	General Church.
II Peter.....	S. Peter	63-70?	Rome	General Church.
I John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	General Church.
II John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	"The Elect Lady."
III John.....	S. John	90-95?	Ephesus	Gaius.
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